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DOWAGIAC, CASS COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1863.

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The Republican.

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Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

AMOS SMITH,

County Surveyor.

Vandalia, Cass County, Mich. June 4-73

LEVI J. REYNOLDS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

Calvin Township, Cass County Michigan.

ALL BUSINESS entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Address, as above, Williamsville, Postoffice, Cass County Mich. aug20-1871

JACOB J. VAN RIVER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and General Collecting Agent, Bank Pay, Bounties and Pensions procured on reasonable terms. Office over Jones & Gibbs' store, next to the Postoffice, Dowagiac, Mich. aug20-1871

JAMES M. SPENCER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Soldiers Pensions, Pay and Bounties procured on reasonable terms. Special attention paid to the collection of Claims on the War Office Store, corner of Front and Commercial Streets, Dowagiac, Mich. apr23-1871

JAMES SULLIVAN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front Street. apr23-1871

CLIFFORD SHANAHAN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cassopolis, Cass County, Mich.

MERCHANTS.

A. N. ALWARD,

General Dealer in Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Wrapping Paper, Pocket Cutlery, &c. Denison Block, Dowagiac, Mich. aug20-1871

D. LARZELERE & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Paints and Oils, Hardware, &c. &c. Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich. aug20-1871

DANIEL LARZELERE,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. DENMAN,

Banking and Exchange Office, Dowagiac, Mich. Buy and sell Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, and Land Warrants. Pay interest on School and Swamp Lands, and Taxes in all parts of the State. aug20-1871

P. D. BCKWITH,

Machinist and Engineer, Foundry and Machine Shop at the foot of Front street, near the railroad bridge, Dowagiac, Mich. aug20-1871

IMPORTANT

to the citizens of:

DOWAGIAC

AND

CASS COUNTY.

ANDREWS & COOPER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dowagiac and Cass County that they have opened a new

GROCERY

AND

COMMISSION STORE!

On Front Street, opposite the Depot, (next door to Larzelere's) where they will keep on hand a fresh supply of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

FRUITS

in their season, to which they especially invite the attention of

"Close Cash Buyers."

Our motto is

Fair Dealing, Quick Sales & Small Profits.

Cash paid for country produce.

JOEL ANDREWS,

BENJ. COOPER, Jr.

Dowagiac, Sept. 10th, 1863. sep10-214

For Sale and Exchange.

Illinois and Wisconsin Improved farms.

Iowa and Minnesota farm lands.

THE undersigned will sell at reasonable prices, on fire to ten years credit at six per cent interest, improved farms in Illinois and Wisconsin. Interest annually for five years after maturity, the principal to be paid annually.

He will also sell good farm lands in the State of Iowa and Minnesota on the same terms of payment, and will also exchange Iowa lands for village property in Dowagiac, Michigan. He will, also, for good business property in Dowagiac, exchange improved farms and Iowa lands, and for desirable locations will pay part cash in hand in such exchange.

E. S. SMITH,

110 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. mar26-40tf

March 25, 1863.

It was in the merry month of May.

When bees from flower to flower doth hum,

That through our streets the soldiers gay,

All rose up at the sound of the drum.

SCHOOL FOR

DRUMMERS.

RARE CHANCE.

J. G. DEIFENDORF,

will commence on SATURDAY Nov. 25th, 1863, a school for new beginners in the art of

DRUMMING

and martial music generally. The school will be held in the brick building, nearly opposite the Taylor House, on Front Street. Those wishing to learn this beautiful science, will do well to be present at the first meeting. Having had many years experience, Mr. Deifendorf feels certain of giving general satisfaction. For further particulars inquire as above.

J. G. DEIFENDORF,

Dowagiac, Nov. 19th, 1863. nov19-31w

The President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvests has passed.

For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to aid an inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations between this Government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed, and so far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice, and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudication, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime powers.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and barbarous traffic has been brought to an end.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate, the convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1847 between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

SPAIN'S MARITIME JURISDICTION.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction, of Spain in the waters which surrounded the island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitration of a friendly power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

THE SCHEDULE DUES.

I have thought it proper to subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Schedule dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation, in the waters of Denmark.

FOREIGN CLAIMS.

The long pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Silina, in Peru, by Chilean officers, of a large amount in treasure, belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate. Although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili, when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

THE JOINT COMMISSION, under last session, for carrying into effect the convention with Peru, on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment.

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J. G. DEIFENDORF,

Dowagiac, Nov. 19th, 1863. nov19-31w

of foreigners in this country and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some Governments, their rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instances however, is it expressly stipulated that on the instance of civil war, a foreigner, residing in this country within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classifies him as a belligerent in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign countries, who have declared their intentions to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult, or unpracticable, to obtain this proof, from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalization effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names must be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of the Government as citizens. Many alterations and great prejudices have heretofore grown out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizens of the United States, residing abroad, may claim the interposition of this Government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretense of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service or other civil obligation, on the ground of alienage.

JAPAN.

In connection with other Western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is to be hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the Minister reading there, for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the Legation at Yeddo.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire, from our Pacific coast.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between this Capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Some connections, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military, and naval service.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights, and in protecting our commercial interests. Our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities, growing out of the war. These they have for the most part met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who residing in Morocco, Egypt, China and other central countries, are charged with the

complications and extraordinary powers.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Government of New Mexico.

EMIGRATION.

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration. Although this source of national wealth is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still at great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and all our mines, as well of iron and coal as of precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increasing, here tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation are thronging our foreign Consulates, and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government. Injuries, unforeseen by the Government, and unintended, may, in some cases, have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on the land, and by persons in the service of the United States. As this Government expects redress from other powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service, on citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims, of the character referred to, as may have arisen under treaties and public law. Conventions for adjusting claims by joint commission have been proposed to some governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any. During the course of the session, I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants, where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by the admiralty court, and in other cases where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitary.

THE INCOME OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required by the laws of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign Consuls in this country. While such a demand may not be in violation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such Consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emolument of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a courtesy, which ought to be reciprocated, exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent that is indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally liberal to international trade and commerce.

THE TREASURY.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a national banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation all demands on the Treasury, including pay of the army and navy, have been promptly paid and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid, and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and balance in the treasury at its commencement, were \$901,125,674.86. The aggregate disbursements were \$895,796,630.65, leaving a balance on the 7th of July, 1863, of \$5,329,044.21.

Of the receipts there were derived from customs, \$69,059,642.40; from internal revenue, \$37,640,787.95; from direct taxes, \$1,485,103.61; from lands, \$167,617.17; from miscellaneous sources, \$3,046,615.33; from loans, \$776,692.361.50—making the aggregate, \$901,125,674.86.

Of disbursements, there were—\$232,539.22 for pensions, etc., \$4,216,526.59 for interest on the public debt, \$24,729,15.84 for War Department \$599,298,700.83, for the Navy Department \$63,211,105.27, for payment of the funded and temporary debt \$181,086,635.07—making an aggregate of \$895,796,630.65, and leaving a balance of \$5,329,044.22; but the payment of the funded and temporary debt, having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely moneys nominal payments, and the borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts, and that the amount of \$181,086,635.07 should therefore be deducted both from the receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains as actual receipts \$714,709,055.58—leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the past quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year of 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer, heretofore submitted; while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year, both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of, first, the military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief; second, the organization of colored persons into the war service; third, the question of the exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of Gen. Hitchcock; fourth, operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General; fifth, the organization of the Invalid Corps; and, sixth, the operation of the several departments—of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General.